4. **Strength Policy and Institutional Framework:** It has three main sub-programmes, (i) Central forestry administration, (ii) Central forestry institutions, and (iii) State forestry administration and institutions.

5. **Expand Forest Area:** It has two main sub-programmes (i) Tree plantation on forest and non-forest lands, and (ii) People's participation in plantations and their protection.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The total land earmarked for implementation of The National Forestry Action Programme (NFAP) in Andhra Pradesh is 4.93 million hectares. The details of land earmarked for each main and sub-programme are given below:

Programme/Sub-Programme	Physical Target (Million ha.)
(A) IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
a. Rehabilitation & regeneration	1.60
b. Re-afforestation	0.75
c. Improve existing plantation	0.30
TOTAL (A)	2.65
(B) EXPAND FOREST AREA	
a. Planting public lands	0.40
b. Planting private lands-rural	1.48
c. Planting Private lands-urban	0.40
TOTAL (B)	2.28
GRAND TOTAL(A+B)	4.93

SC Directive on Air Pollution

5438. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court, while strongly indicating the Union Government in the CNG case, drew their attention to the increase in respiratory diseases among children;

(b) if so, whether the Court also pointed out that it has been the concern of the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has also warned the Union Government and the health authorities to take appropriate action and arrest air pollution; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d) The Supreme Court in its order dated 5th April, 2002, in respect of a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 13029 of 1985 M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India and Others has referred to the reports of the Central Pollution Control Board and other reports on environmental pollution and consequent health effects including non-compliance with environmental standards.The Apex Court expressed its concern over the deterioration of air quality and its impact on health in some cities. The steps taken by the Government to control pollution include the following:

(i) The Ministry of Environment and Forest constituted a Committee on Environment and Health to develop appropriate policy, strategy and action plan regarding environmental health. The report of the Committee has been accepted by the Government. As a follow up of the recommendations, an Environmental Health Cell has been constituted and a number of environmental health studies have been commissioned to generate the data case.

(ii) A Comprehensive Policy for abatement of pollution which lays stress on the preventive and control aspects of pollution has been evolved.

(iii) Emission standards for on-road vehicles and mass emission standards for new vehicles have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and are enforced by the Transport Departments of the State Governments including Delhi.

(iv) Unleaded petrol is supplied in the entire country from 1.2.2000 and diesel with 0.25% sulphur maximum content is supplied from 1.1.2000 in the entire country. Ultra low sulphur (0.05%) fuel has also been introduced in major cities.

(v) Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is supplied to automobiles through a number of retail outlets in Delhi and Mumbai to cater to the CNG vehicles.

(vi) Benzene content in petrol has been reduced.

(vii) A network of 295 Ambient Air Quality and 507 Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Stations have been set up throughout the country.

(viii) Emission standards for industries have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to check pollution.

(ix) Steps have been taken to control pollution from 17 categories of highly polluting industries.

(x) Industries are also required to provide necessary pollution control measures before commissioning of their plants.

(ix) Industries are required to take consent from the respective State Pollution Control Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for discharging their effluent and hazardous waste.

(xii) Environmental Action Plans for 24 critically polluted areas have been prepared and are under implementation.

Spending Forest funds on private lands in A.P.

5439. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU): Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Deccan Chronicle of April 1, 2002, captioned "Forest funds splurged on private lands", to the effect that forest officials in Andhra Pradesh spent public money on developing private lands, in violation of the World Bank norms for afforestation;

(b) if so, whether Government have since inquired into the matter; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry, indicating the amounts of funds spent in violation of the norms and the area of land in various districts submitted to such afforestation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.